unjustified by the facts. The evidence concerning these occurrences is yet to be offered and the truth disclosed, I refer to the deaths of Andres Bonifacio and General Antonio Luna. In the case of Bonifacio, it should be remembered that this leader had been defeated for the presidency of the revolutionary government j that he was unwilling to submit to that action, and that the unified position of the Filipinos had to be maintained. If, therefore, it is true that Bonifacio founded a new government opposed to the government of Aguinaldo, the death of Bonifacio imposed by the military court was justified. Otherwise it was not and Aguinaldo erred. In the case of the mysterious death of General Luna, admittedly the leading strategist of the Filipino forces in the war against the Americans, it occurred at the hands of Aguinaldo's own bodyguard, but not, as the evidence shows, by his command. The veil of charity will have to be drawn over these tragedies, the outcome of war and of a desire to maintain a unified front against the enemy.

In the days of peace, General Aguinaldo has effectively cooperated with the various American Governors-General of the Islands and with the Filipino leaders. Only when the independence question was in the forefront did he feel called upon to express himself, which he did without vacillation. The sole exception occurred when he broke with President Quezon during the Wood regime. The fulminations of the two leading Filipinos in which each delved into the personal records of the other were no credit to them,

dismayed their admirers, and did not enhance their prestige. Now that unfortunate episode is forgotten and Aguinaldo and Quezon are ostensibly friends.

During all the years of American control, Aguinaldo consistently refused to accept public office until the time came to elect the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Then for the first time he entered the political arena to contest the presidency with Senate President Quezon. Aguinaldo